



# County of San Diego

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June 20, 2014

TO: Supervisor Dianne Jacob, Chairwoman  
Supervisor Bill Horn, Vice Chairman  
Supervisor Greg Cox  
Supervisor Dave Roberts  
Supervisor Ron Roberts

FROM: Mack Jenkins  
Chief Probation Officer-Chair, Community Corrections Partnership

## **AB 109 – PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT UPDATE**

On September 27, 2011 your Board approved the Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan presented by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) of San Diego County. Since that time, a series of update letters have been provided to the Board to report on recent trends and the County's progress in implementing the plan. This letter will provide a comprehensive update of the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2013-14. Data and developments included in this letter cover the January 1, 2014 through March 31, 2014 timeframe. No action by the Board is required.

As your Board is aware, the State of California was mandated by federal court order to reduce its overall Prison population to 137.5% of its design capacity to maintain a constitutionally required level of medical and mental health care. In response to the federal mandate, AB 109, or Public Safety Realignment was enacted. This law changed the landscape of the California criminal justice system by shifting specific responsibilities from the State to counties. As such, the County criminal justice agencies have responsibility for individuals sentenced to serve a prison term in county jail instead of state prison for certain non-violent, non-serious, non-high risk sex offenses pursuant to Penal Code section 1170(h). The Probation Department supervises an additional population of felons released from state prison, in which the most recent committing offense was a non-violent, non-serious, or non-high risk sex crime. These individuals are called Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders. Prior to Public Safety Realignment, these offenders would have been supervised by State Parole. Even after the implementation Public Safety Realignment, state parole continues to exist and is made up of felons who have been convicted of serious and violent felonies. When offenders on state parole supervision violate their conditions of parole they are now housed in local custody and parole revocation hearings are a local responsibility.

The following sections will provide updates on County criminal justice agencies efforts and progress in implementing the San Diego County Plan.

## **POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS) POPULATION**

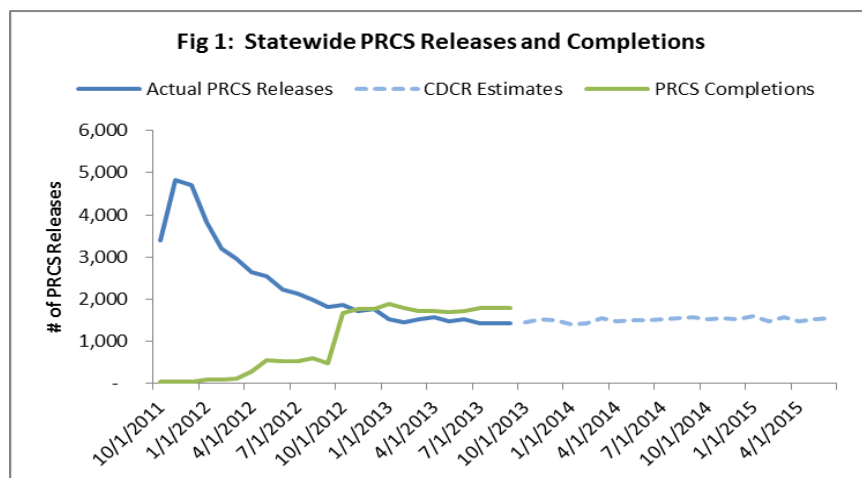
### **Three Judge Panel**

In our December 2013 Two Year Update Letter to your Board, we noted that after more than two years following the implementation of Public Safety Realignment, the State of California had not yet reduced its population to 137.5% of its design capacity. Thus, the State had been ordered by the Three-Judge Panel (3JP) and affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court to comply with the population reduction by Spring 2014. In response to the rulings of the 3JP, the Governor pursued an “all capacity option” by utilizing three contracting resources: out of state beds, county jail beds, and re-opening contracts with community corrections facilities.

As the Spring 2014 deadline approached, it was evident that the State would still not reach its goal to reduce its population to 137.5% of its design capacity. In response, the 3JP approved a two year extension to reach the same capacity goal of 137.5%. In addition to the two year extension, the court order imposed an increase in credit earnings for non-violent second strikers from 20% to 33.3% beginning February 10, 2014. Due to increase in credit earnings, it is anticipated that San Diego County will experience a growth in the number of PRCS offenders normally received per month. The Governor’s May Revision to his proposed Budget includes a statewide amount of \$11.3 million to be directed to county probation departments to mitigate this impact. The specific amount that will be available to San Diego County is not yet known.

### **PRCS Release Estimates**

In November of 2013, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) distributed Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Release Estimates for Fiscal Year 2014-15. CDCR’s findings concluded that the number of projected discharges to PRCS for Fiscal Year 2013-14 is 2.0 percent lower than projected in Spring 2013 and will be 11.2 percent higher than projected in Spring 2013 for Fiscal Year 2014-15. This means statewide PRCS releases will not be declining as quickly as CDCR and the Department of Finance had initially anticipated for Fiscal Year 2014-15. The updated estimates project that the number of releases will remain fairly steady through Fiscal Year 2014-15. (See Figure 1).



Since October 2012, the statewide number of PRCS offender completions has been greater than the number being released to supervision on a monthly basis, which has coincided with a statewide decline in the PRCS population. However, the total PRCS offenders on supervision in San Diego has not declined and is projected to remain at current levels in the short term.

### PRCS Petitions for Revocation

From January 1, 2014 through March 31, 2014, 359 PRCS petitions were filed for revocation, resulting in 716 events being calendared. Most of the offenders admitted their violations (326), 21 petitions were withdrawn and 9 evidentiary hearing were conducted by the District Attorney, Public Defender and the Court.

### PRCS Supervision Caseload

Also during the third quarter, 281 offenders were released from prison and reported to Probation. During this same timeframe, 125 PRCS offenders were discharged at or before twelve months, thus leaving Probation's supervision. As of March 31, 2014, 1,860 PRCS offenders were actively under Probation's supervision. Of the 1,860 PRCS offenders under Probation's supervision, 77% of population has been assessed as high risk to reoffend. This compares to 28% of offenders under traditional probation supervision. These percentages continue to affirm that the PRCS offenders are higher risk and generally more sophisticated than the county probation population.

### Community Transition Center

As has been reported to the Board, the Community Transition Center (CTC) was created and became operational in January of 2013 to facilitate the re-entry of PRCS offenders. With the implementation of the CTC, Probation officers are able to immediately assess and engage the offenders and connect them with services needed to successfully reintegrate into society. Upon arrival at the CTC, offenders are assessed for criminogenic needs and meet with the Behavioral Health Screening Team (BHST). The BHST screens each individual for substance abuse and mental health needs. Staff is also available to conduct benefit eligibility screening and application assistance. While at the CTC, a preliminary case plan is developed and offenders are referred to initial services. Upon leaving the CTC and reporting to the assigned Deputy Probation Officer, offenders may be referred to additional services based on their specialized case plan.

Prior to the implementation of the CTC, PRCS offenders absconded directly upon release at an overall rate of 10%. While other counties throughout the state continue to struggle with this challenge, as a part of the operation of the CTC, every PRCS offender is picked up at the state prison from upon release and transported directly to the center. This transportation service effectively eliminates an offender's ability to abscond. After the assessment process is complete, offenders are transported out of the center, either to a residence, shelter or treatment facility. As a result of the CTC processes, between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2014, no offenders have initially absconded or failed to appear for supervision.

During the third quarter, in a new and innovative use of the CTC, offenders (including Mandatory Supervision offenders) who violate their community supervision terms and are in need of treatment are referred to and housed at the CTC while awaiting availability at a residential treatment program. That temporary housing helps to save limited jail bed space and keeps the offender in a therapeutic environment until they can enter a program. From January 1, 2014 through March 31, 2014 there were 105 offenders diverted to the CTC in lieu of being "flushed" to jail thereby saving an estimated 735 jail days (the estimate is calculated using an average of seven jail days per diverted flash).

During the third quarter, a total of 512 offenders were assessed at the CTC.

On February 5, 2014, the CTC successfully moved from Downtown San Diego to the Midway District. The new address is 3880 Rosecrans Street, San Diego, CA 92110.

### **PENAL CODE SECTION 1170(h) SENTENCED FELONS**

As noted earlier, Public Safety Realignment shifted the location felons serve a prison sentence. Offenders who are sentenced to local prison pursuant to Penal Code section 1170(h) for enumerated non-serious, non-violent, or non-high risk sex offenses serve their prison term in the Sheriff's jail instead of state prison. Additionally, the Court has the option to "split" an 1170(h) sentence, meaning a portion of the offender's time is completed in custody and the remainder in the community under mandatory supervision. Offenders who receive split sentences are referred to as Mandatory Supervision (MS) offenders and are supervised by the Probation Department while under community supervision.

#### **1170(h) Sentencing Trends and Activity**

Between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2014, 738 cases were sentenced pursuant to Penal Code section 1170(h) to a term of imprisonment in local custody, which involved 497 defendants, as single defendant may have multiple cases, or may have been convicted of new 1170(h) offenses after the original sentencing. When a defendant has multiple cases, the court may impose an 1170(h) sentence for all of them to be served concurrently or consecutively. Irrespective of the number of cases, a single defendant only serves one term for all cases.

Of these 738, 374 cases were sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the initial sentencing and 364 were sentenced to a term of imprisonment upon revocation of their probation.

Also of the 738, 141 received split sentences, where a portion of the total term is to be served in custody and the balance on mandatory supervision. Approximately 19% of the 1170(h) terms were split sentences overall during the quarter.

During quarter three of Fiscal Year 2013-2014, the longest full term in custody was 10 years per 1170(h)(5)(A). The longest split sentence is 8 years with 5 years, 4 months to be served in custody and the remaining 2 years, 8 months to be spent in the community on mandatory supervision.

The average length of a full term continues to be 2 years and 2 months. The average length of a split sentence is 3 years and 5 months: the custody portion is 1 year, 8 months and the mandatory supervision is about 1 year, 10 months.

Property crimes and drug-related offenses make up 95% of the committing charges.

#### **Managing the Mandatory Supervision Offender Population**

To supervise the Mandatory Supervision population, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) developed Mandatory Supervision Court which began operating in February of 2013. Every offender sentenced to a split term participates in Mandatory Supervision Court. The Mandatory Supervision court is the primary element of the CCP's Mandatory Supervision Plan.

To manage the MS offender population, Probation prepares an MS Plan which includes a COMPAS assessment and a case plan based on the offender's identified risks and needs. Once sentenced, the offender participates in prescribed programming based on the assessments while in custody, including Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Vocational Programming, and Substance Abuse Treatment. With correctional counselors and on-site Probation Officers, MS offenders work to complete the goals as identified in Probation's case plan.

Approximately thirty days prior to release, the offender attends a pre-release Court hearing where the Court and the multi-disciplinary team, which includes an assigned Deputy District Attorney and Deputy Public Defender, a Correctional Counselor, and assigned Probation Officer review the offender's progress in custody and discuss the plan for transition to the community. The offender is then brought into court and the Court informs the MS offender of the conditions and requirements of their Mandatory Supervision. There have been 139 of these pre-release hearings between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2014.

After release from incarceration, regular status hearings are calendared in Mandatory Supervision Court for continued monitoring of the offender's progress. Mandatory Supervision Court is held on a weekly basis with Judge Desiree Bruce-Lyle presiding. In addition to these regular status hearings, the Probation Officer will continue to update the case plan, monitor compliance and place the offender in appropriate programs based on the offender's assessed risks and needs. All warrants are brought before Judge Bruce-Lyle and all revocations and modifications to the conditions are heard in Mandatory Supervision Court. Between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2014, there have been 316 post-release status hearings.

One aspect of the Mandatory Supervision Plan requires the offender to be on GPS for a minimum of two weeks directly upon release from incarceration, with a strict curfew and various compliance meetings with the Probation Department. During quarter three of Fiscal Year 2013-14, 142 Mandatory Supervision offenders have been placed on GPS monitoring. Of those, 13% (18 offenders) have absconded while on GPS and a warrant was issued for their arrest.

#### Probation MS Caseload

Between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2014, more than 330 offenders were actively under Probation's Mandatory Supervision.

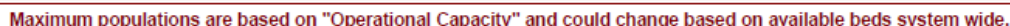
### **PAROLE REVOCATIONS**

As reported earlier, effective July 1, 2013, all petitions for revocations of Parole are filed with the Superior Court. In this quarter, there were 298 Parole revocation petitions filed. This resulted in 645 events with 280 violations and only 3 petitions were withdrawn. There were 49 full evidentiary hearings for the parole population.

### **JAIL POPULATION AND REENTRY SERVICES**

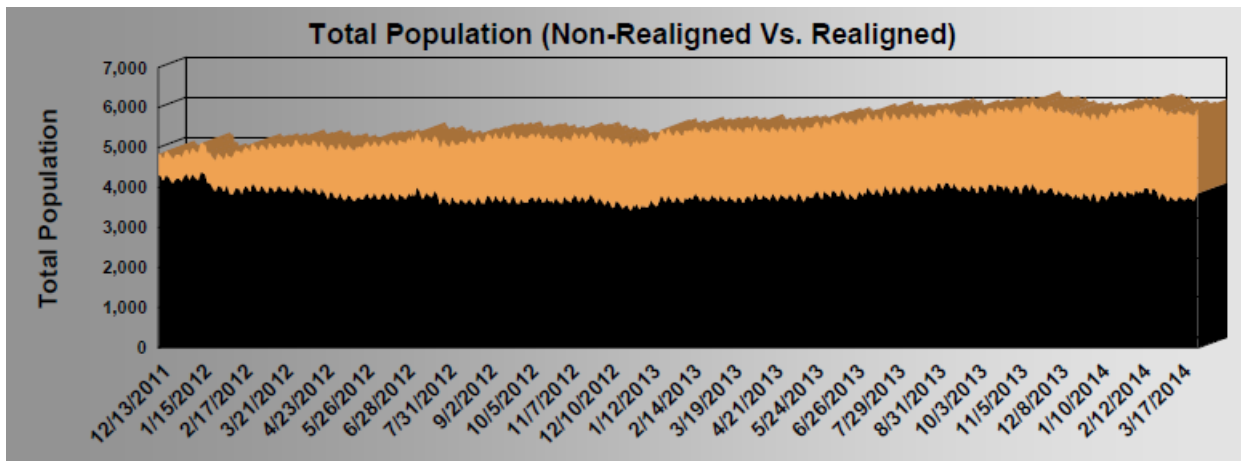
With the advent of Public Safety Realignment on October 1, 2011 San Diego County's total inmate population was 4,622 (3,889 males and 733 females), representing about 83% of the jails operational capacity. The overall population from third quarter fluctuated between 5,515 and 5,930 inmates. On February 17, 2014, the jails reached 105.1% of the male operational capacity, the highest male

02/17/2014 @ 12:05 AM - System Population Totals



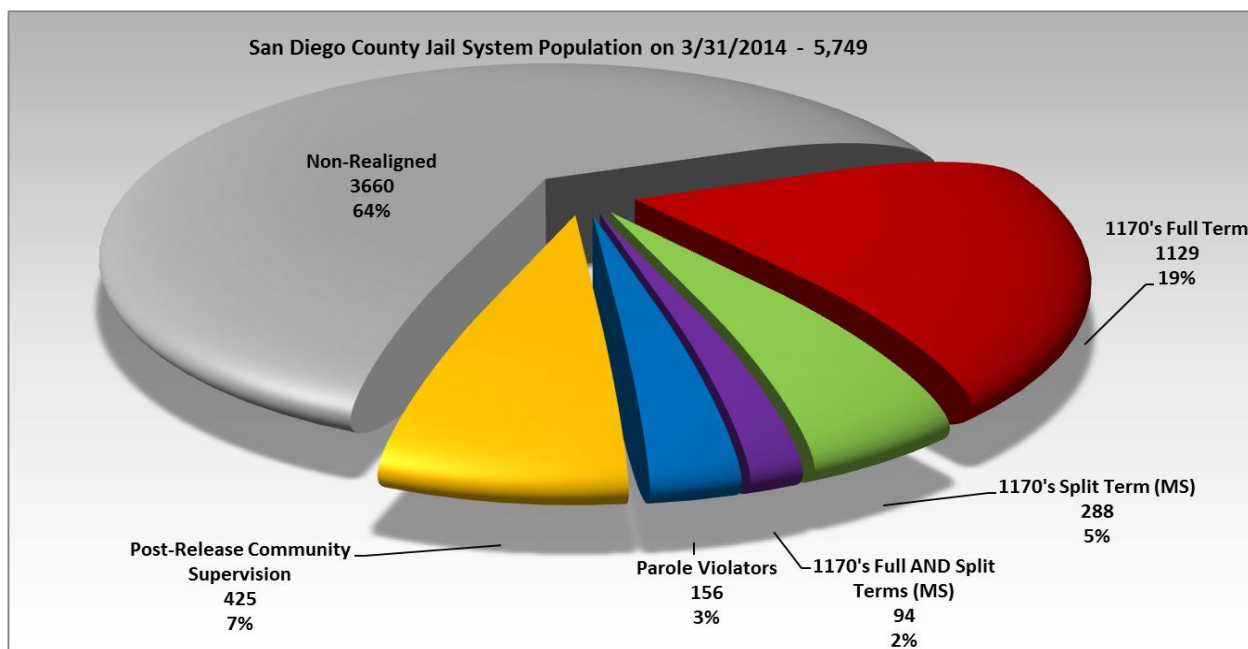
The average number of realigned offenders detained locally has continued to rise since the implementation of realignment. The monthly average for the realigned populations has grown steadily since implementation. The longest sentence to date for an inmate sentenced pursuant to California Penal Code §1170(h) is 12 years and four months. The longest split sentence term is 18 years, with 12 years of the sentence to be served in local custody. The furthest forecasted release date for current offenders in custody is July 10, 2020.

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Since implementation, the Sheriff's Department has released 2,934 offenders sentenced pursuant to California Penal Code §1170(h), 7,977 PRCS's and 9,482 State Parolees from our custody.

The below graph illustrates the inmate population on March 31, 2014.



#### County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit (CPAC)

The CPAC Unit is dedicated to offender reentry through the employment of alternative custody options including a Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program. Employing alternative custody methods for low risk offenders provides jail bed space for higher risk offenders who pose a greater risk to the community. Since July 2012, the CPAC Unit has been enrolling participants in the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program pursuant to California Penal Codes §1203.016 PC (Voluntary sentenced population), §1203.017 (Involuntary misdemeanor population) and §1203.018 (Pre-trial population). Furthermore, with the Board's previous approval for the Sheriff to be Co-Administrator of the Work Furlough Program, CPAC has been enrolling participants into the Residential Reentry Center located at

the Work Furlough facility. CPAC staff is beginning to develop an incentive and sanctions based program that will assist with better case management as it pertains to reentry principles.

As of March 31, 2014, CPAC currently supervises a total of 298 offenders, 168 offenders (120 males and 48 females) on Electronic Monitoring and 116 offenders (105 males and 13 females) participating in the Residential Reentry Center/Work Furlough and 12 (12 males) offenders at Fire Camp. In addition, there were 38 offenders (24 males and 14 females) on County Parole.

#### Transformation of East Mesa Detention Facility into a Reentry Facility

The Sheriff's Department is committed to addressing offender re-incarceration through the implementation of programming mired in evidence based practices and supported by empirical evidence. That is one of the specific goals of the County Realignment plan. To meet the challenges of this undertaking, your Board upon the recommendation of the CCP approved the expansion of the East Mesa Detention Facility as well as the staffing to support additional programming specific to this effort.

The East Mesa Detention Facility is expanding by 400 beds as well as implementing expanded reentry programming offering comprehensive services for offenders toward their successful reintegration to society. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) classes, for inmates sentenced under realignment are currently offered. Program expansion plans are being developed with a goal of providing reentry services to all eligible offenders.

As of March 31, 2014, the construction was entering the final phases. The interior of the buildings were being completed with final details such as painting, flooring and hardware installation.

On June 13, 2014, the new buildings and the additional 400 beds became operational and began to house inmates. This entire facility is completely dedicated to Reentry programming and Implementation Plan objectives as outlined by the members of the Community Corrections Partnership.

#### Reentry Services Division

The Sheriff's Reentry Services Division is responsible for facilitating services in the interest of offender recidivism reduction by providing interventions and programs aimed at changing criminal thinking through the use of evidence based curriculums delivered by counseling professionals.

The Reentry Services Division collaborates with many of the San Diego criminal justice partners to provide individualized case management focused on providing offenders with a smooth transition from custody to supervision in the community. For the sentenced population who will not be supervised in the community after release, the individualized case management will target specific needs that can be addressed in custody and offer linkages to services in the community.

The Reentry Services Division is increasing its counseling and support staff to meet increased demand for case managed intervention and programming services relative to our emphasis on the transformation of the East Mesa Detention Facility to a Reentry Facility.

During the quarter, January 1, 2014 to March 31, 2014, a total of 661 inmates received case management services and 130 inmates attended CBT classes (Thinking for a Change and/or Substance Abuse). 77 inmates passed their GED.



### Inmate Medical Costs

The implementation of realignment has resulted in significant increases in inmate medical costs. The Sheriff's Medical Services Division developed a cost tracking system that isolates and captures the medical care costs specifically related to realigned inmates (local prison inmates, state parolees, and post release community supervision violators). As a result of the tracking system developed, the Medical Services Division is able to identify the following direct costs incurred by realigned inmates: Psychiatric Medications, HIV Medications, Hospitalizations, Outpatient Specialty Clinics and Emergency Room.

The impact of inmates staying in custody beyond a year has changed the breadth and type of the medical services that need to be offered to an increasing aging and sicker inmate population. Traditionally, medical services has been focused on providing basic, urgent, and emergent care for inmates. With nearly 30% of our current inmate population Public Safety Realignment inmates, the Sheriff's department is in the process of expanding preventative medicine program, chronic disease management, and immunization programs to deal with inmate health issues that need to be managed over many years.

Since realignment, the Sheriff's department has seen an increase in demand for medical, psychiatric and dental care and it is anticipated the trend will likely continue. In addition to expanding medical services, it is anticipate more inmates who have chronic diseases such as cancer, heart disease, and diabetes who will require more resources to maintain the high quality of care have traditionally been provided.

In Fiscal Year 2012-2013, the realignment medical service cost was \$4,800,908.00. For Fiscal Year 2013-2014 YTD, the realignment medical service costs total is projected to be in excess of \$7.3M. This equates to a 53% increase from last year's cost. For the period of October 1, 2011 through March 2014, the current medical cost associated with the realigned population is approximately \$11,480,680.

### Sheriff's Transfer Assessment Release (STAR) Unit

Implemented on January 1, 2014, the San Diego Sheriff's Department Sheriff's Transfer Assessment Release (STAR) Unit in collaboration with the District Attorney's office and judicial staff created a pre-arraignment screening process in order to target inmates held in custody over the weekend in an effort to reduce the inmate population. In accordance with Penal Code 1269c, the Sheriff may make an application to the magistrate for approval of a release on own recognizance prior to arraignment.

By utilizing current and existing databases available through the Department of Justice, a review of current arrest information and previous criminal convictions is conducted on inmates who meet certain criteria and identified as a low risk to reoffend or unlikely to fail to appear for arraignment. A preliminary screening process was developed to exclude individuals with disqualifying charges pursuant to Penal Code § 1192.7 and Penal Code § 667 for any Serious Felonies, Violent Felonies, Felony DUI/Vehicular Manslaughter, Sex Crimes or Domestic Violence convictions.

Through electronic submission, a request for release on own recognizance is sent to the District Attorney and Judge. Upon approval the judge may approve a release on own recognizance with future court date; additional conditions may apply such as home detention under the supervision of the Sheriff's County Parole Alternative Custody (CPAC) Unit or defendant is subject to a 4th Waiver.

With public safety being the primary focus, a strict exclusionary criterion was prepared and agreed upon by all stakeholders. Initially, the process began with the female population at the Las Colinas Detention Facility and later expanded to the San Diego Central Jail and Vista Detention Facility. As of May 7, 2014 a total of 33 inmates in pre-arraignment status have been released under Penal Code 1269c, 2 defendants have failed to appear.

The STAR Unit is expanding to the next phase which will focus on conducting needs assessments for inmates in post arraignment and sentenced status. By utilizing the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) risk and needs assessment tool to assist in the placement, supervision and case management of offenders. COMPAS is a series of questions used to determine overall risk potential and criminogenic needs profile. The goal is to utilize this assessment within the Sheriff's Department as well as providing the information during arraignments for recommendations for alternative custody placement into programming.

## **SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY**

### **Community Resource Directory**

As outlined in the San Diego County Public Safety Realignment plan, Probation's goal in the supervision of the PRCS and MS in the community is to employ a supervision model that utilizes a case management approach to ensure the engagement in, and delivery of evidenced based interventions and services designed to change offender behavior. As earlier reported in this letter, that process starts with the processing of PRCS offenders through the CTC where each offender is assessed and criminogenic needs are identified. Each PRCS offender leaves the CTC with a preliminary case plan. Upon reporting to the assigned Deputy Probation officer, offenders are referred to and linked with services in the community using the Community Resource Directory (CRD).

As your Board has been advised, the CRD is a Probation innovation designed to facilitate linking offenders to treatment and rehabilitative services. It is an on-line directory of community-based service providers approved by the Probation Department and is directly connected to the COMPAS Risk/Needs Assessment. In conjunction with the offender, Deputy Probation Officers complete the preliminary case plan by matching assessed criminogenic needs to treatment interventions that approved agencies have indicated they provide. An electronic referral is generated which outlines the service needs, the offender's demographic information, and their status with Probation. Providers evaluate the referral and either reject or accept it. Once an offender completes any intake procedures, the provider converts the referral status to "Active" which indicates the offender is engaged in services. The programs are then asked to provide electronic "Weekly Reporting" to the Probation Case Management System (PCMS) via the CRD. This information is promptly available to the supervision officer to assist in their case management. In addition to supporting communication between officers and providers, Probation is now able to use the CRD data to capture metrics related to the number, and status of referrals, service intervention types, agencies providing feedback, and gaps in service availability.

Based on data produced by the CRD, Probation can report that during the third quarter, there were 1,860 referrals made for 1,331 individuals to 142 of the 581 approved providers. The current data represents activity for all adults and juveniles supervised by Probation. Future updates will provide information exclusive to the PRCS and MS populations. Data on referrals and engagement in service are provided below.

• <u>Total Individuals Referred During Q3 FY 2013-14</u>	<u>1,331</u>
○ Substance Abuse Treatment & Education	737
○ Mental Health	213
○ Vocational/Educational	120
○ Counseling	58
○ Residential Instability (Housing)	40
○ Sex Offender	34
○ Anger Management	34
○ Crime Prevention	23
○ Domestic Violence	20
○ Other (DUI, Education, Child Abuse, etc.)	52
• <u>Total Individuals Engaged During Q3 FY 2013-14</u>	<u>1,002</u>
○ Substance Abuse Treatment & Education	602
○ Mental Health	161
○ Vocational/Educational	64
○ Counseling	29
○ Residential Instability (Housing)	33
○ Sex Offender	25
○ Anger Management	19
○ Crime Prevention	15
○ Domestic Violence	13
○ Other (DUI, Education, Child Abuse, etc.)	41

### Behavioral Health Services

Health and Human Services Agency's (HHSA) Behavioral Health Services reports that in the third quarter, 68% of offenders screened at the Community Transition Center were referred to mental health and/or substance abuse treatment programs (240 referrals out of 353 screenings). This compares to 37% (149 referrals out of 400 screenings) for the same timeframe from the previous Fiscal Year (2012-2013).

The number of admissions to mental health and/or substance abuse treatment has substantially increased in the current fiscal year. In Fiscal Year 2012-2013, there were a total of 1,383 admissions over the entire year. During the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2013-2014, there were 471 offenders admitted to treatment. This compares to 318 admitted to treatment during the third quarter of the previous Fiscal Year (2012-2013). Note: this includes individuals who were not referred to treatment through the Community Transition Center.

Of those enrolled in mental health and/or substance abuse treatment during quarter three, fully 50% remained in the program at least 90 days. This compares to 28% during quarter three of Fiscal Year 2012-2013. This reflects a significant increase in offender engagement in Behavioral Health Services services.

Since the implementation of Public Safety Realignment in October 2011, there have been 4,196 individuals discharged from mental health and/or substance abuse treatment services. Of those, 50% (2,103) completed their program.

### Transitional Employment Opportunity for Realigned Population

One of the important need areas identified in the PRCS population is employment instability. In an effort to address this need, the Probation Department has sought to bolster employment and vocation resources. In a very significant accomplishment during the quarter, Probation was able to expand its partnership with the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) to provide immediate employment services for all men and women returning from incarceration. In an effort to maximize the resources available through CEO, the Probation Department signed a Cooperative Agreement with CALTRANS to provide participants transitional work assistance in conjunction with the work readiness courses offered by CEO. In an application of the previously described supervision model and a “Balanced Approach” philosophy of community supervision, Probation addresses employment and vocational needs from a case management perspective. Based on the assessed needs of the offender, referrals to CEO are made through the CRD by the Deputy Probation Officer and included as a part of the offender’s case plan objectives. Through CEO, offenders attend highly interactive job readiness workshops and are taught valuable skills including resume writing techniques, job-searching skills, personal presentation, basics of communication, how to discuss conviction and criminal history on an interview, and appropriate workplace behavior.

This added resource will allow participants to spend a portion of their week in job readiness workshops and the other portion of their week earning money by working to create cleaner and more efficient communities with CALTRANS. This unique combination of work readiness and temporary employment is targeted to increase an offender’s ability to become gainfully employed. Referrals to this service became available on May 13, 2014.

### Affordable Care Act and Criminal Justice Populations

Recognizing the need to ensure offender’s access to entitled benefits under the Affordable Care Act, HHSA, in partnership with the Sheriff and Probation, were awarded a grant in the amount of \$1,776,336 over two years through the Department of Health Care Services to facilitate enrollment in Medi-Cal for eligible offenders. Medi-Cal enrollment counselors, provided via contract through various community-based organizations, will work within detention facilities and Probation offices. Services funded through this grant are anticipated to be implemented in July, 2014.

## **OUTCOME & RECIDIVISM INFORMATION**

As reported in the Two Year AB 109- Public Safety Realignment Update letter dated December 16, 2013, the Community Corrections Partnership has been collaborating to identify appropriate measures of recidivism. The criminal justice partners continue to work on developing shared data bases that will facilitate the reporting of a variety of measures (arrests, charges, incarceration). Probation continues to track new convictions sustained by the Realignment populations during the term of supervision.

In the letter dated December 16, 2013, Probation reported that the combined recidivism rate (to date) for the Realignment populations (PRCS and MS) was 16%. That report included only new felony convictions. Probation now tracks both felony and misdemeanor convictions for Realignment offenders. Using this measure, the recidivism rate for Realignment offenders who left supervision during the third quarter is 41% (204 of 500).

Future reports will include information on the additional measures of recidivism described above.

## Other Outcomes

Probation continues to apply incentive-based supervision to encourage compliance and successful engagement in rehabilitative services. One such incentive is the use of early discharge from supervision. As the Board has been advised, the authority to discharge PRCS offenders at six months was included in the legislation which enacted Public Safety Realignment. The Probation Department developed a set criterion to determine eligibility for early discharge. The criteria requires that the offender complete at least six months of supervision without an arrest or violation; achieve case plan goals, drug test clean, and obtain employment or be enrolled in school. In addition to those discharged from supervision at six months, offenders without a custodial violation in their first twelve months of supervision are required to be discharged by law.

Between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2014, 41 PRCS offenders were discharged at six months (180-364 days) and 84 PRCS offenders were discharged at twelve months (365+ days).

The Community Corrections Partnership continues to have a dedicated focus on community safety. The successful collaboration of our county partners has allowed the CCP to continue its commitment to protect community safety, reduce crime and assist victims through offender accountability and rehabilitation. At the pleasure of the Board, the CCP will continue to provide written updates of our efforts regarding Public Safety Realignment and progress in achieving the Plan goals throughout the coming year. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at (858) 514-3200.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mack Jenkins', with a stylized, cursive script.

Mack Jenkins

Chief Probation Officer- Chair, Community Corrections Partnership

cc: Sheriff Bill Gore  
District Attorney Bonnie Dumanis  
Public Defender Henry Coker  
Director Nick Macchione, Health and Human Services Agency  
Presiding Judge David J. Daniels, San Diego Superior Court  
Chief Jim Redman, El Cajon Police Department  
Chief Administrative Officer Helen N. Robbins-Meyer, County of San Diego  
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer Ron Lane, Public Safety Group  
Community Corrections Partnership Members  
Supervising Superior Court Judges